

DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 54-62 (16-17). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 56-64 (13-18). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 51-59 (11-15). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 53-61 (12-16). CHANDEL: Partly cloudy. Temp. 50-58 (10-14). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 52-60 (11-16). SEA: Breeze. Temp. 50-58 (10-14). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 52-60 (11-16). ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 S.
Belgium	14 B.F.	Luxembourg	14 L.F.
Denmark	2.25 D.R.	Norway	1.50 D.R.
Finland	1.50 F.F.	Netherlands	1 F.F.
France	1.50 F.F.	Nigeria	2.25 N.F.
Germany	1 D.M.	Norway	1.50 D.R.
Greece	1 G.D.	Portugal	1 P.P.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	1 S.K.
India	1 I.R.	Sweden	1.75 S.K.
Italy	1 I.L.	Switzerland	1.25 S.F.
Japan	1 J.Y.	U.S. Military	50.25
Israel	1 I.L.	Yugoslavia	50.25



men spray chemical foam onto blazing oil storage tanks at Tapline terminal at Sidon, Lebanon, Saturday.

Unknown Raiders Set 2 Storage Tanks Afire

U.S. Oil Terminal in Lebanon Attacked

By Juan de Onis

RUT, April 15 (NYT).—A men early yesterday at an American-owned oil terminal at Sidon and later there conflicting claims that they Palestinian guerrillas, Lebanese revolutionaries or Israeli

attack on the Zahranzi

yyat Plans ab Policy UN Debate

TED NATIONS, April 15 (NYT).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed el-Zayyat charge of Arab diplomatic here this weekend as the U.N. Council remained in after two days of debate Middle East.

15-nation council was due consideration tomorrow of Lebanon's complaint self aggression in Tuesday's on Beirut and Sidon. Zayyat's arrival in New was expected to open a full-Middle East debate, going the immediate issue of the on Lebanon.

ness Ambassador Etouard held a working lunch yesterday with Mr. Zayyat and an Ambassador Esnat Abdel 1 to plan further action in and to consider proposals council resolution. et Ambassador Jacob Malik council on Friday that he easy to support sanctions t Israel and its expulsion he UN. He said that Israel be condemned for the on Lebanon, which off-Palestinian guerrillas at Israeli targets in Cyprus, yesterday if the Arab were contemplating pro-along the lines mentioned Malik, the Lebanese am- or replied that it was too say what form the ion would take.

Ghorra said: "We do not anything ready yet, from Ay. We have not yet started on a resolution. I cannot say what the outlines may I do not know what the an foreign minister has in

Zayyat is expected to s the council tomorrow g. The president, Peruvian sador Javier Perez de la sion with his Arab col- and the meeting was ed. He is expected to see Secretary of State William gers while in the United But U.S. officials here that no appointment had made.

sen diplomatic sources said they believed a principal 1 for the Egyptian minister's to come here was to try still a sense of urgency in ington.

sources said it was clear the Arab states felt Amer- id to Israel was encouraging Israeli government to with- concessions that could in- the political climate in the reduce tension and perhaps o a solution.

terminal, the Mediterranean out- let for the trans-Arabian pipe- line, which comes from Saudi Arabia, left one large storage tank destroyed and another badly damaged after explosive charges started fires.

A heavy cloud of black smoke stretched out across the blue Mediterranean waters yesterday morning as firemen battled the flames with chemical foam. Six hours after the attack, the fires were being put out.

Israel denied that it was in- volved in the attack in southern Lebanon, as was charged by the Palestinian guerrilla groups here. The Palestinian command, de- nying reports from other sources, said that its forces were not re- sponsible for it.

A previously unknown group, calling itself the Lebanese Revo- lutionary Guard, claimed respon- sibility for the attack. In a statement phrased in Marxist terms, it said it had struck "a blow against American support for Israel."

But at Sidon, 30 miles south of Beirut, guards who had been bound at gunpoint by the at- tackers said that the raiders had appeared to be Palestinian guer- rillas.

The oil terminal guards told Dr. George Stephan, a physi- cian who treated them for minor wounds, that the attackers— estimated to number about 20— had spoken Arabic with a Pale- stinian accent. The guards said they had worn red-and-white checked headbands and carried Soviet-made AK-47 rifles, a principal weapon of the guer- rillas.

The United States declined to comment on the attack pending further information on who was responsible for the fires.

Since the raid here in which Israeli commandos killed three Palestinian command leaders early last Tuesday, the Palestin- ian organizations have been threatening reprisals against the United States. They have charged that American "intelligence agents" and the U.S. Embassy in Beirut assisted the Israeli attackers.

In their most recent accusation, the Palestinian guerrilla com- mand has said that a U.S. Air

Co-Pilot Says Jet Tried to Escape Israeli Fighters

JERUSALEM, April 15 (UPI).—The sole surviving crew mem- ber of an off-course Libyan jet- liner downed by Israeli war- planes in February said today his captain first agreed to land as ordered but then made a break for Egyptian air space.

One hundred and four persons died in the crash landing and ex- plosion after the two Israeli craft shot into the passenger plane's wings.

El Mahadi el Kidfa, the liner's Libyan co-pilot, said he and the French captain were aware the plane was lost even before the Israeli Phantom jets flanked them after it wandered over the Suez Canal. It was on the way to Cairo from Benghazi.

Mr. Mahadi said he identified the craft as Israeli and under- stood their pilot's hand signals to land.

The co-pilot said that the captain decided to land, "but at the last moment he changed his mind" and banked westward toward Egypt.

Force C-130 Hercules transport plane had arrived here the day of the attacks and left with 45 persons aboard. It charged that the passengers had been Israeli agents who had taken part in the raid.

The U.S. Embassy here denied the charge. An American diplo- mat said the aircraft that stop- ped in Lebanon was making a

scheduled flight between here and Saudi Arabia on a trip around the world, carrying sup- plies to U.S. missions.

As a demolition effort, yester- day's attack at Sidon was a tech- nical failure. Only two of the terminal's 22 steel storage tanks were affected because 19 explo- sive devices placed beside the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Divers working from a rubber raft inspect the hull of the Queen Elizabeth 2 at Southampton, England, before the liner left yesterday on a cruise to Israel.

QE 2 Begins Voyage to Israel With Guards and Jet Escort

SOUTHAMPTON, England, April 15 (UPI).—The Queen Elizabeth 2 sailed for Israel to- day with 630 passengers, 900 crewmen, armed guards, anti- sabotage experts and an escort of Royal Navy fighters.

Earlier, Jewish passengers who arrived at London Airport from the United States encountered the same strict security on the way to the liner, which was docked at this southern port 50 miles from London.

They traveled to Southampton in special buses clearly marked on the roofs to enable shadowing helicopters to track them along the route. A police motorcycle escort accompanied every bus, all of which were fitted with two-way radios.

A police launch, a reconnais- sance plane and several naval helicopters joined the fighters to escort the liner around the Isle of Wight and into the English Channel at the start of the voyage.

The heavy security, described by a police official as among the most elaborate ever seen in peace-time Britain, followed fears of possible Palestinian extremist action against the liner and its Jewish passengers, who are sail- ing to attend the 25th anniver- sary of the founding of Israel.

At the dock, hand luggage was

Checks on German Liner
HAMBURG, April 15 (Reuters).—Security officials are checking the papers of all 600 passengers on the Hansaatic, a 25,000-ton West German cruiser now sailing toward Israel, the ship's owners said today.

Border Crossing Hinted 3,000 Saigon Troops Thrust Up Mekong Toward Cambodia

SAIGON, April 15 (Reuters).—South Vietnamese rangers drove up the Mekong River toward the Cambodian border tonight, and military sources here said that they might cross the border to open a passage to beleaguered Phnom Penh.

The sources said 3,000 South Vietnamese rangers had thrust into territory recently occupied by two regiments of North Vietnamese troops on the South Vietnamese side of the border and were engaged in heavy fighting. Reinforcements were standing by ready to be flown or driven in to support them.

There was no confirmation of reports that some of the rangers crossed the border during today's fighting.

In Honolulu, the U.S. Pacific military command said American heavy bombers and tactical air- craft conducted operations over Cambodia today but declined to say if they were supporting a South Vietnamese push into Cambodia.

The North Vietnamese forces holding the river banks on both sides of the border already have sunk several supply barges try- ing to reach Phnom Penh.

A bullet-riddled convoy of seven vessels broke through the Communist blockade today to bring desperately needed fuel and food supplies to the Cambo- dian capital, ringed by Commu- nist forces.

Three oil tankers and four barges loaded with rice and am- munition sailed into Phnom Penh tonight after running the gauntlet of Communist guns and rocket fire from the banks of the river.

But as the convoy ran for safety, a barge was hit by rocket fire, sinking as the ammunition aboard it exploded. Military sources said there were no cas- ualties.

Third Vessel Lost

The barge was the third vessel lost in ambushes in a week of repeated—and largely successful—attempts to break the Com- munist blockade of Phnom Penh. Aboard the tankers was two weeks' supply of rationed fuel to keep the capital's public trans- port, electricity and water sup- plies operating.

Heavy fighting flared today only six miles outside the south- ern suburb of Takmau, where most of Phnom Penh's industrial plant is centered.

The village of Setbo and the nearby town of Saang were re- ported by military sources to be encircled in the battle.

Meanwhile, military analysts said two more North Vietnamese sapper battalions are now in place just north of the capital after a long march from north- east Cambodia.

Military sources reported yesterday that some 40 Com- munist battalions were tightening their grip on the besieged Cambo- dian capital and setting up rocket sites within range of the city.

The sources said 12,000 Com- munist troops were now con- centrated within a day's journey of Phnom Penh, the biggest assembly of Communist power since the war broke out three years ago.

Western diplomatic sources said U.S. Embassy officials were studying the Paris agreement closely to see what South Viet- namese military initiative could be justified within the context of the cease-fire in Vietnam to help the hard-pressed and demoralized Cambodian Army.

The sources say U.S. officials see some justification for a South Vietnamese operation in Cambo- dia on the grounds that North Vietnamese forces have made ad- vances there since the Vietnam peace agreement was signed.

In northern South Vietnam, meanwhile, Communist gunners today launched one of their heaviest barrages since the cease- fire, hitting the outer defenses of the ancient imperial capital of Hue, the South Vietnamese high command reported.

A spokesman said that in the 24 hours ending at midday, eight hilltop positions about 10 miles west of Hue had been hit by more than 1,000 artillery rounds. Twelve government soldiers were wound- ed.

There was no confirmation of reports that some of the rangers crossed the border during today's fighting.

The action by hospita non-medical staff—cleaners, orderlies, technicians and canteen personnel—had resulted in a cut in hospital services and the send- ing home of some patients.

Communist forces also made several small-scale ground attacks against outposts guarding the southern and western approaches to the city.

The spokesman said that they were beaten off by the defenders, who killed 10 Communists while suffering no loss.

Laos Reds Retreat

LUANG PRABANG, Laos, April 15 (Reuters). — Pro-Communist

forces threatening the royal Lao- tian capital of Luang Prabang at the beginning of this year have withdrawn about 12 miles from the city, a high-ranking army officer said today.

The officer, who declined to be identified, said the capital no longer fears a major ground at- tack, although a large pro-Com- munist force is still centered in the Nam Bak region, about 35 miles north of here.

To Provide Alibi

U.S. Believes Reds Moved Copters

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, April 15 (NYT).—U.S. officials believe that the Communists secretly moved the wreckage of the two inter- national peace-keeping commis- sion helicopters they shot down last week in order to confirm their own explanation of the in- cident.

The officials say that the removal explains why, when the International Commission of Con- trol and Supervision investiga- tive team found the wreckage three days ago, it was more than 35 miles from where the survivors reported that they had crashed.

According to the U.S. officials, the Communists used a large Soviet-made helicopter to move the wrecks.

The location of the wreckage has become a critical issue. The Viet Cong claims that the in- cident occurred because the helicopters had deviated from their prearranged course and had strayed into a dangerous area.

The two helicopters, which

were marked ICCS in large white letters with distinctive green fluorescent stripes, were flying to an ICCS post at Lao Bao on the Laos border in Quang Tri Province.

Nine persons, including a Viet Cong navigator and two Ameri- can pilots, were killed in the lead helicopter, which appar- ently was hit by a heat-seeking Strella missile. The 10 persons in the second craft crash-landed safely after being struck by ground fire.

The American officials, who charged that the wreckage had been moved deliberately to pro- vide an excuse for the incident, base their belief on the account given by the survivors and on intelligence data which they say is "too sensitive to disclose."

A senior intelligence analyst, who insisted that he knew as a certainty that the helicopters had been moved, said, "There has been more than a little hanky- panky here."

In their first interview with

newsmen, the two surviving pilots from the second craft said last night that they would never be- lieve the Communist claim that they had been 15 miles south of their prearranged course and flying southeast instead of west when they were struck.

"No matter what they say, I know we were in the right place," said Mark Hobbins, one of the pilots who, like the other pilots, works for Air America, on loan to the ICCS. Mr. Hobbins, 34, from Butte, Mont., and his co- pilot, Hank De Voll, 34, from the Panama Canal Zone, are both former U.S. Army helicopter pilots in Vietnam.

Mr. De Voll said that he and the lead helicopter had precisely followed the fixed flight plan given them by the Viet Cong, flying from Gio Linh in eastern Quang Tri westward along Route 9 to Lao Bao. It was a "beautiful clear day, with no clouds or haze," he said.

Neither Mr. De Voll nor Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

No Place, Date Mentioned

Nixon to Meet With Pompidou Before European Trip in Fall

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 15 (IBT).—President Nixon said today that he expects to meet with French President Georges Pompidou before Mr. Nixon's planned "grand tour of Europe" this fall.

While Mr. Nixon has previous- ly said he would travel abroad this year, this was the first word he would go in the autumn.

Chatting with a French re- porter, Claude Moisy, in the reception line following a White House morning prayer ses- sion, Mr. Nixon said his meeting with Mr. Pompidou would "not neces- sarily" be in Washington. White House officials said later it would not be in Paris.

This raised speculation that the two leaders might meet at the Azores, as they did in December, 1971. However, White House sources implied that Mr. Pompi- dou was considering a visit to the United States.

France's Ambassador Jacques Koehnke-Morisset had no com- ment on the President's dis- closure, but high French diplo- matic officials here said nothing has been settled about a Nixon-Pompidou meeting, and any spec- ulation about a trip to the United States by the French leader "would be premature."

Mr. Moisy, a reporter for



Georges Pompidou

Agence France-Presse, said later that Mr. Nixon told him a search is under way for a date and place that would be mutually con- venient for both leaders. The President, Mr. Moisy said, had said, "We'll certainly meet, but not necessarily here." He said Mr. Nixon told him it would be before his "grand tour of Europe in the fall."

White House sources said Mr. Nixon's reference to a meeting (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Pakistan Hints Shift to End Deadlock on POW Release

By Lewis M. Simons

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 15 (UPI).—The Bhutto govern- ment indicated for the first time yesterday that Pakistan would accept war-crimes trials by Ban- gladesh of a small number of Pakistani prisoners if simulta- neously India released the re- mainder of the 93,000 POWs.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the trials, which Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has sworn to hold, would be "a step backward."

However, the spokesman con- ceded that even if the trials were held, "the release of the bulk of prisoners would be a move in the right direction. It would be a welcome step forward."

"If people start going home," the spokesman continued, refer- ring both to the prisoners and the 157,000 Bengalis stranded in Pakistan, "perhaps the question of trials would be forgotten."

The ministry official said that according to news reports "The only information we have to go

on". Indian Prime Minister In- dira Gandhi has "made no sub- stantive change in any of her positions."

According to one report, he said, Mrs. Gandhi had repeated just two days ago her basic stand that Pakistan must first recognize Bangladesh before the POWs could be released. She also stated that preparations for war-crimes trials were proceed- ing, the spokesman added.

If Sheikh Mujib does conduct the trials, even if they are lim- ited to 150—as has been widely suggested—"this will embetter public opinion in Pakistan," the spokesman said.

As to when Pakistan would re- cognize Bangladesh, the spokes- man said the government wanted to discuss the issue with the government of Bangladesh "on its own merits." He said that if the release of the POWs were used to "blackmail" Pakistan, then the prospects of recognition would suffer.

U.S. Clears Extension of '72 Air Fares

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Civil Aeronautics Board gave its approval to an agreement by the members of the International Air Transport Association to retain the present fare structure for North Atlantic routes for the rest of the year. The action on Fri- day also allows transatlantic fares to rise effective today because of the dollar devaluation.

IATA member airlines were not able to agree on a new fare struc- ture but agreed on extending the present structure past its April 1 expiration date in negotiations in March.

The adjustment amounts to 6 percent increases in fares for traffic over the Atlantic originat- ing in the United States, and in- creases of 2 to 12 percent for traffic headed for the United States from Europe, Africa and Asia.

Cargo rates, also to be increased to reflect devaluation, were ap- proved through Sept. 30, when the cargo agreement expires.

No Alternative

The CAB said that, with the airlines and their governments unable to agree on a new fare structure, it would be unrealistic to suspend all proposed fares and to order new ones.

Even so, the board said, it was reluctant to approve a continua- tion of the present fares and did so for lack of a reasonable alter- native. The increases cover only the losses that would be incurred by the airlines because of the dollar devaluation.

"Maintenance of the status quo for another nine months, through 1973, will only serve to perpetuate the uneconomic situation which has developed on the North At- lantic," the CAB said.

Negotiations Urged

The CAB urged IATA-member airlines to start negotiating soon to determine an economic and simplified fare structure for 1974.

In another action, the board accused Air India of illegally sell- ing tickets, including youth fares, to over-age passengers.

The CAB's Bureau of Enforce- ment alleged that there were 179 violations, each of which could result in fines of up to \$1,000.

The action was the first formal charge against an airline since the board began investigations in August of illegal ticket selling.

Three other airlines—Japan Air Lines and two U.S. carriers, Northwest Orient Airlines and Western Airlines—volunteered compromise penalty payments be- fore formal charges could be filed, a board spokesman said.

The youth fares apply to pas- sengers aged 21 or younger.

As Purged Aide Receives High Post

China Signals Start of New Era

By Robert S. Elegant

HONG KONG, April 15.—A stocky, grizzled figure in a gray tunic appeared in public in Peking last week for the first time in seven years and received the congratulations of his colleagues on his appointment to the office of vice-premier.

It was a theatrical gesture on the part of Premier Chou En-lai, a gesture all the more dramatic because the occasion was a banquet for exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia. The reappearance of the small figure meant that the cultural revolution, which rocked China from 1965 to 1970, had finally ended. It further meant that China had publicly, almost ceremonially, entered a new era.

The man was Teng Hsiao-ping, 69, former secretary-general of the Chinese Communist party, who was the second-ranking villain of the cultural revolution.

His public rehabilitation was much more than a further demonstration that China was seeking to return to normal administration, as already attested by rehabilitation of other officials.

Mr. Teng's restoration, at the rank of vice-premier, was an event of major magnitude. It signalled the end of the internal life of a nation which is still seeking to restore order in the provinces and



Teng Hsiao-ping

rank of vice-premier, was an event of major magnitude. It signalled the end of the internal life of a nation which is still seeking to restore order in the provinces and

to reassert the authority of the central government.

Historical background is necessary for understanding the importance of Mr. Teng's reappearance.

Chief Henchman

He was violently attacked by the Red Guards, the young "revolutionary rebels" who virtually destroyed the structure of both the party and the government during the cultural revolution. Although he was never identified by name in official documents, Mr. Teng was unmistakably denounced as the chief henchman of former President Liu Shao-chi, who was the archvillain of the cultural revolution.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung, China's semideified spiritual leader, spoke against Mr. Teng. Japanese journalists reported that Mr. Mao had told them bitterly that Mr. Teng had "not been to see me in seven years to ask for advice." Mr. Mao was—and has remained—the chairman of the party, while Mr. Teng, known as the Organizer, was supposed to act as his chief executive officer.

The Organizer had aroused Mr. Mao's anger by virtually ignoring his nominal superior. He was a major leader of the group within the party that turned against the chairman.

Mr. Teng's rehabilitation is, therefore, further strong evidence that Mr. Mao is not now a powerful figure who determines policy. Vital decisions in Peking clearly are not made by Chairman Mao. Instead, the men who actually wield power make pronouncements in his name.

Defeat for Leftists

Mr. Teng's rehabilitation is, further, a major defeat for the so-called "leftists" within the Chinese hierarchy. They are led by Chiang Ching, who is Mrs. Mao Tse-tung. The leftists were Mr. Teng's most violent opponents, since he represented the forces they abhorred: the entrenched bureaucrats of the party's regular administrative organs and due process of law under "Socialist legality."

Premier Chou displayed his great self-confidence by producing Mr. Teng under circumstances that would insure the widest possible publicity. Mr. Chou and his supporters apparently need not concern themselves unduly about offending Chiang Ching—Mr. Mao.

Mr. Teng can help Mr. Chou in two ways. First, he was quite literally the organizer of the party as it existed from 1960 to 1966. The party is still being restored to effective functioning. Second, Mr. Teng can play a significant role in the continuing struggle between different factions within the People's Liberation Army, which is still the major effective organ of power in China.

More Important

Mr. Teng's rehabilitation is substantially more important than previous reappearances of officials and generals. He has, in one move, been transformed from a nonperson into a vice-premier. Much more than either restoring face or a theatrical gesture is involved.

As an acute China specialist said, "Teng Hsiao-ping is no nifty-pammy. He is a tough, shrewd political operator. After the past seven years, he is also undoubtedly an angry man, a very angry man."

Someone, probably Mr. Chou, seems to want to use Mr. Teng's shrewdness and anger to settle long-standing accounts.

Letter Bomb in Seoul

SEOUL, April 15 (Reuters).—A letter bomb sent to an Israeli living here was detonated by military experts at an army firing range last week, a police source said. The bomb, in a large envelope with a London postmark, was handed to police by the Israeli Embassy.

The Communist Committee of Belgrade University, after months of struggle against the so-called anarchists, last month sent a stern letter to the philosophy department's Communist party members. The letter demanded a "fundamental political debate" to separate the obedient from the disobedient.

Communist party branches in the department were convened to discuss the letter in preparation for yesterday's scheduled meeting. Only one branch, made up of ethnologists and historians, was reported to have accepted the Communist Committee's criticism of the political philosophers.

The committee's letter had condemned eight faculty members for exerting "extremely strong influence" on the philosophy department and its students.

Among them are noted scholars, including Dr. Mihajlo Markovic, 50, Dr. Svetozar Stojanovic, 43, Dr. Ljubomir Tadic, 43, and Mrs. Zorica Pasic-Golubovic, 43.

They and others have been under strong pressure since last fall, when a drive was undertaken by the Communist party leadership to tighten Marxist discipline and conformity.

Party Bewildered

The attacks against the political philosophers have caused some bewilderment, since their leftist Marxist views conform in some respects with the current campaign of the Communist leadership against social inequalities, new-class corruption and other shortcomings.

Petar Stambolic, a member of the Communist party's Presidium, referring last week to the bewilderment, confirmed that questions were being asked inside the party, such as, "Why are we so severe toward the extreme left?"

The critical issue, Mr. Stambolic stressed, is that the "pseudo-radical left" tends to undermine confidence among young people in the organizational and leadership qualities of the Communist party.



WELCOME HOME—Sgt. Thomas J. Davis, a returning prisoner of war, is welcomed at ceremonies in his home town of Eufaula, Ala., with a handshake from Gov. George C. Wallace. Gov. Wallace, who once vowed to maintain segregation in Alabama forever, pledged to work for peace and prosperity for all Americans.

Impatience on Helsinki Talks Indicated by Soviet Paper

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, April 15 (NYT).—The Soviet press yesterday evinced the first public sign of impatience at the slow pace of preparations for the European Security Conference at Helsinki.

A commentary in a weekly publication, *Za Rubezhom*, took note of the current recess in the preparatory talks and called for winding them up during May. The talks, which have passed through three rounds since last November, have been recessed until April 25.

"There has been enough time for positions to be set out, areas of agreement to be noticed and unavoidable disagreements to be determined," the newspaper commented. "The main thing, evidently, is that, as the diplomats say, a balance of interests has been found on a whole range of important points."

It was regarded as the most explicit statement in the Soviet media that enough preparatory work had been done to move ahead with the conference itself.

Za Rubezhom went on to repeat the Soviet position that the first stage of the conference proper should be convened during June, followed by the establishment of working groups on key issues, and building up to a full-fledged conference "on the highest level of state representatives" to adopt the final declarations and decisions.

Za Rubezhom took the position that the procedure of the three-stage conference "raises no objections" among the 34 participating countries, brushing aside Western hesitancy about going through with a summit-level conference until more of the difficult problems are hammered out in the working-group stage.

Although previously the Soviet leadership has made clear its desire for a June start for the conference proper and Soviet diplomats have privately indicated their surprise and disappointment that preparations were dragging out, it was the first time that the Soviet press had publicly displayed impatience.

Some West European nations are understood to favor an even longer stretchout of the preparatory phase unless Moscow and its East European allies will get down to business at the Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions talks at Vienna, which have been embroiled in procedural arguments since Jan. 31.

Some West European diplomats say privately that they suspect Moscow wants to press ahead to complete the Helsinki conference and thereby win a formal endorsement of the postwar status quo in Europe, especially the frontiers of the Communist states, before there is serious bargaining on East-West force reductions in Europe.

Pompidou and Nixon to Meet

By Raymond H. Anderson

PARIS, April 15 (NYT).—Professors at Belgrade University's department of philosophy, which has been under criticism as a "hotbed" of opposition to present Communist leaders, have thwarted a showdown party meeting by declining to show up.

About 70 professors of the philosophy department's Communist Conference had been expected to take part in the meeting Friday to act on a denunciation of eight "anarchist" professors by the university-wide Communist Committee.

But so many professors stayed away from the meeting, it was disclosed, that a quorum was lacking. The meeting was rescheduled for tomorrow.

The Communist Committee of Belgrade University, after months of struggle against the so-called anarchists, last month sent a stern letter to the philosophy department's Communist party members. The letter demanded a "fundamental political debate" to separate the obedient from the disobedient.

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U.S. Suspects Copter Ruse

(Continued from Page 1)

Hotchkiss ever had flown to Lao Bao before, but they reported that a Canadian officer in the lead helicopter had made the trip previously and, in any case, the lead helicopter was being navigated by a Viet Cong captain who had boarded in Gio Linh specifically for that purpose.

Both pilots emphatically denied the Viet Cong assertion that they mistakenly had turned off Route 9 onto a new road that the Communists are constructing, which runs southeast back toward the coast, away from Lao Bao. The men said that they saw the junction in the road and had continued to fly west.

As proof, the pilots noted that they had passed over the former U.S. Marine base at Khe Sanh and its large airstrip, which lies on Route 9 beyond the junction in the road. They had radioed their position over Khe Sanh back to the ICSS team in Gio Linh, according to officials. There is no other airstrip in the area.

Beginning Descent

About eight minutes later, after they had radioed that they were about to begin their descent to Lao Bao, Mr. De Voll said that he heard ground fire and then saw a "dark, dark-like object" right at the side of the lead chopper.

It was a Strela missile, Mr. De Voll said, and it caused a large explosion, sending the first helicopter to the ground in flames.

The pilots said that, after they landed, the Communists who met them offered them no explanation of where they were or what had happened for five hours, and only then began saying that they were off course.

Canadian Accused

TOKYO, April 15 (AP).—North Vietnam today accused Michel Gavrin, head of the Canadian delegation to the ICSS, of "unscrupulous statements" for hinting that it was North Vietnamese troops that shot down a true commission helicopter April 7, killing nine men.

The official army newspaper *Quen Doi Nhon Dan* said: "The unscrupulous statement of Mr. Gavrin is obviously an attempt to shield the serious violations of the Paris agreement by the United States and Saigon."

The group that took responsibility for the attack said that it had struck to cut off oil shipments "which feed imperialism and are transformed into American weapons that are given to the Israeli enemy for destroying our towns and killing our masses."

The statement attacked the Lebanese government and army for "failing to protect the country against Israeli raids."

The anti-government and left-wing nationalist tone was consistent with pronouncements customarily made by the small Lebanese Communist party and "progressive" sectors here that oppose President Suleiman Frangieh.

A spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization, the overall guerrilla group headed by Yasser Arafat, who reportedly has vowed "big vengeance" against Israel and the United States, said that the statement was a fabrication by U.S. and Israeli agents in Lebanon.

The spokesman strongly denied that the Sidon attack, which took place at about 1 a.m., was the work of Palestinian commandos.

Conflicting Views

BEIRUT, April 15 (AP).—The Lebanese Defense Ministry yesterday denied Palestinian guerrilla claims that the Sidon oil-terminal raid was the work of Israelis.

"A Lebanese patrol boat reported no enemy presence along the coast at the time," a ministry statement said.

It also denied rumors that the masked raiders spoke Hebrew. "The truth of the matter is, contrary to what the army said, the Palestinian agency charged, 'In fact, the army command contacted the guerrilla command and said there were enemy naval movements off the Sidon-Tyre coast.'"

Mr. Arafat, the Palestinian leader, said last night that the Sidon attack was designed to create problems between the guerrillas and Lebanese authorities.

Beirut Press Jew

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Newspapers said guerrillas seized him a few hours after the Israeli raid, and found a walkie-talkie, several pistols and a silencer at his apartment. But his attorney said Mr. Donas was a gun collector and the walkie-talkie was a gift.

Qadhafi Reveals 5-Point Plan to Strengthen Libya

BEIRUT, April 15 (UPI).—Col. Moammar Qadhafi today announced a program for "revolutionizing" Libya and threatened to resign as chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council if the program were not implemented.

Col. Qadhafi, charged, in a broadcast speech heard here, that Arab governments were helping Israel finish off the Palestinian guerrilla movement and said that Lebanon had rejected a Libyan offer of "thousands of Arab volunteers" to defend it against Israeli attacks.

Col. Qadhafi said: "Three years of leniency and tolerance have resulted in threats to the (Command Council's 1968) revolution, but as of today there will be no leniency and no tolerance."

Col. Qadhafi, addressing a rally at Zluz, announced a five-point program and said: "If these five points are implemented, I will continue my march with you. If you are not capable of implementing them, I will go, saying peace be with you."

Blames U.S. Invasion, Bombing

3 Million Cambodians Are Refugees, Kennedy Charges

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 15 (NYT).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., said yesterday that a recent Senate study in Cambodia has concluded that about 3 million Cambodians—nearly half of that country's population—had become refugees since the American-sponsored invasion of Cambodia three years ago.

In a statement issued before the start of tomorrow's hearings by his refugee subcommittee on the effect of the U.S. bombing in Cambodia, Sen. Kennedy said:

"While we hear a great deal from administration spokesmen about the urgent need for airlifting military hardware and supplies to continue the war, we hear nothing about the impact of our bombing on the people and land of Cambodia—we hear nothing about responding in any meaningful way to the urgent cries for help from the Cambodian people."

The administration chooses to "throw a cloak of silence over the impact of the bombing and war on civilians," he said.

The senator, a long-time critic of the administration's policies in Indochina, has had a running feud with the State Department for several years on the scope of the refugee problem. The department has tended to see the situation less gravely than does Sen. Kennedy.

Of the Casualties

In his statement, he said that a study conducted by his subcommittee had just returned from Cambodia, and "now estimates that some 3 million men, women and children have become refugees since the American-sponsored invasion of that country three years ago. Civilian casualties number in the tens of thousands—and housing, food and medical conditions are rapidly deteriorating."

"The time is long overdue for America to stop sending its bombers over Cambodia and to start sending its diplomats to help arrange a cease-fire," he said. He added that his subcommittee's hearings will try to change our priorities in Cambodia.

At the same time, Sen. Kennedy released the text of a letter from the State Department sent to him in answer to questions he raised on Jan. 13 about the future scope of American assistance programs in Indochina.

In the letter, the department said it was "premature" to discuss the post-war aid program to North Vietnam. That is an extremely sensitive issue which, for the time being, administration officials have said, has been shelved because of rising congressional opposition to such aid and Hanoi's alleged violations of the cease-fire accord.

As for South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the department said that "we believe the major humanitarian needs arising from the war can be substantially met within two to three years after the fighting stops."

The department also said that "we see no reason why humanitarian aid could not be given to people living in Viet Cong-controlled areas of South Vietnam."

Looking relaxed and confident, the president said that he has received assurances of U.S. economic aid at least through 1972. He added that he also has obtained some kind of guarantee of military support if the threat of a cease-fire breaks down.

Assessing that the North Vietnamese have continued to infiltrate large numbers of men and equipment into the South, he said: "If this situation continues, then our allies will have appropriate reactions."

Mr. Thieu's speech, which was heard by an estimated 500,000 persons at the airport and was broadcast nationwide on radio and television, appeared to reflect the peculiar no-war, no-peace situation that prevails in South Vietnam, where there is a cease-fire in force but fighting continues.

Much of his talk was devoted to a review of his meetings with President Nixon and with other leaders in Rome, Bonn, London, Taipei and Seoul.

Mr. Thieu reportedly has asked Mr. Nixon for \$700 million a year in economic aid for the next three years.

In Europe, he said, he encountered "some misunderstanding about South Vietnam because some people were misled by Communist propaganda."

He was met in Rome and Bonn by large anti-Saigon demonstrations and by some official criticism.

"They misunderstood about our good will for peace," he said, "but I have cleared up these misunderstandings." He said that, as a result of his talks in Europe, "I think the European countries are ready to help us in our postwar reconstruction tasks."

U.S.-Owned Terminal

Lebanon Oil Tanks Attacked; Identity of Raiders Uncertain

(Continued from Page 1)

silver-colored tanks failed to explode. Losses of crude oil, stored for a small refinery, were put at 30,000 barrels. The terminal has a capacity of two million barrels of crude oil, most of which is exported.

The pipeline, the property of the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Co., an affiliate of the Arabian American Oil Co., the largest producer in Saudi Arabia, was undamaged.

The group that took responsibility for the attack said that it had struck to cut off oil shipments "which feed imperialism and are transformed into American weapons that are given to the Israeli enemy for destroying our towns and killing our masses."

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ALASKA	46	Clear
ARIZONA	72	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	68	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	68	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	59	Cloudy
DELAWARE	59	Cloudy
FLORIDA	73	Partly
GEORGIA	73	Partly
ILLINOIS	68	Cloudy
INDIANA	68	Cloudy
IOWA	68	Cloudy
KANSAS	68	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	68	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	68	Cloudy
MAINE	68	Cloudy
MARYLAND	68	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	68	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	68	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	68	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	68	Cloudy
MISSOURI	68	Cloudy
MONTANA	68	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	68	Cloudy
NEVADA	68	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	68	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	68	Cloudy
NEW MEXICO	68	Cloudy
NEW YORK	68	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	68	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	68	Cloudy
OHIO	68	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	68	Cloudy
OREGON	68	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	68	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	68	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	68	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	68	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	68	Cloudy
TEXAS	68	Cloudy
UTAH	68	Cloudy
VERMONT	68	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	68	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	68	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	68	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	68	Cloudy
WYOMING	68	Cloudy

By Eileen Shanahan

By Seth S. King

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A drawing was held Friday. Putz, for Edwin S. Putz, who has Northern for 25 years.

"It's a happy surprise," Mr. no gag. Putz is my family name

him out.

WFL

A grainy, high-contrast black and white photograph showing a person lying on the ground. The person's body is mostly obscured by deep shadows, with only their head and one arm clearly visible against the lighter ground. The image has a very poor quality, typical of a photocopy or a low-quality surveillance photo.

Putz said. "And look, it's been convicted of blowing up gasoline stations and spying for Iraq."

the source said: "That is certainly a valid interpretation."

By Leroy F. Aaron

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Continental hotel, Pan Am office or your travel agent.

"It's a happy surprise," no gag. Putz is my family

no gag. Putz is my family name, and I'm proud of it."

TEHRAN, April 15 (Reuters).—Two Iraqi-trained saboteurs today were executed by a firing squad at Sanandaj, near the border with Iraq, the government said. It named the men, both Iranians, as Hossein Towfic and Mohammed Ramazani and said they had been convicted of blowing up gasoline stations and spying for Iran.

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Obituaries

Dudley Senanayake, 61,
A Sri Lanka Prime Minister

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, April 15 (AP)—Dudley Senanayake, 61, former Sri Lanka prime minister, died Friday in a Colombo hospital after a brief illness.

Mr. Senanayake was prime minister four times between 1952 and 1970. He took office for the first time after his father, Don Stephen Senanayake, who led Sri Lanka, then Ceylon, to independence, died after falling from a horse.

Dudley Senanayake's stormy political career was marked by ill health and sporadic bouts of violence from opponents. But he was responsible for settling many bitter communal and religious differences and he restored rights to minorities that they had lost under other governments.

Mr. Senanayake, a lawyer, was a reluctant politician, but his father, a prominent politician before independence from Britain in 1947, pushed him along and eventually made him a cabinet minister in Sri Lanka's first government.

His last term as prime minister

was from 1966 to 1970, when his United National party was defeated by the United Left Front led by present Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

In recent months, Mr. Senanayake had been speaking at public meetings throughout Sri Lanka, criticizing the government for its Marxist-oriented nationalization policies and its inability to check rising living costs.

R.K. Christenberry

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 15 (UPI)—Robert K. Christenberry, 74, a former New York postmaster who was once a candidate for mayor of New York, died at a hospital here Friday.

Mr. Christenberry was appointed postmaster in July, 1959, by President Dwight D. Eisenhower and served in the post until 1966. He was the Republican nominee for mayor in 1967 but lost to incumbent Robert F. Wagner.

Pete Herman

NEW ORLEANS, April 15 (UPI)—Former world bantamweight champion Pete Herman, 77, died Friday night.

Mr. Herman won the bantamweight title from Ed Williams in a 20-round bout in New Orleans in 1917 and again in a 15-round bout with Joe Lynch in 1921. A member of the Boxing Hall of Fame, he had a career record of 72 victories and 13 losses. He went blind at 39.

Mr. Herman had been in the nightclub business in New Orleans.

William Griffiths

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—William Griffiths, 61, veteran member of Parliament who served in the first Labor government after World War II, died in a hospital here yesterday.

Mr. Griffiths, who represented a Manchester constituency, was secretary to several ministers.

Minna Gombell

SANTA MONICA, Calif., April 15 (AP)—Actress Minna Gombell, 61, who appeared in more than 100 movies and starred in Broadway plays, died here yesterday.

Among her movies, in which she appeared as a featured character actress, were "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," "That Girl," and "The Best Years of Our Lives."

A.A.M. Stols

AMSTERDAM, April 15 (AP)—Dutch publisher A.A.M. Stols, 73, known in the book world for his collectors' editions, died Friday in Tarragona, Spain.

Mr. Stols was a founder of the Typographical Society of Paris. He published special editions of works by such authors as Goethe, Poe and Moliere.

Rodolphe Singer

ZURICH, April 15 (Reuters)—Rodolphe Singer, 74, for many years Central European correspondent here of the Belgian newspaper Le Soir and former secretary-general of the Foreign Press Association of Switzerland, died here today.

Coups by Swaziland Monarch
Is Popular but Inexplicable

By Peter Youngusband

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, April 15 (UPI)—Puzzled political observers in Southern Africa are asking themselves why King Sobhuza II of Swaziland staged his coup d'état last week.

King Sobhuza, a wily 74-year-old, scrapped the country's constitution and took "supreme powers" on Thursday.

Gathering his 300-man army about him, the monarch addressed 7,000 Swazis in front of his "Great Place" (palace). He told them the Westminster form of government was no good, and that he was taking over the running of the country in the good old-fashioned way—rule by king advised by a council.

"To insure the continued maintenance of peace, order and good government, my armed forces, in conjunction with the police, have been posted to all strategic places and have taken charge of all government places and all government services," the king announced.

The king announced the abolition of all political parties and the banning of all political meetings. The prime minister, ministers and top state officials will continue in office as a "council" at the discretion of the king as the way things were before Swaziland became independent and got involved with trappings

Second Person Dies
Of Smallpox in U.K.

LONDON, April 15 (Reuters)—The second death from smallpox in Britain this month was announced by a hospital spokesman today.

The wife of the dead man, Thomas Hurley, 34, was the first victim of the disease. She died a week ago.

The couple contracted the disease after visiting a friend in a hospital ward where a young woman lay ill with smallpox, which had been diagnosed as influenza. She is still under medical supervision.



Chancellor Willy Brandt at end of party meeting.

Brandt Says Party Maintains
Middle-of-Road Approach

HANNOVER, West Germany, April 15 (Reuters)—Chancellor Willy Brandt closed the national congress of his Social Democratic party (SPD) yesterday with a pledge to continue his middle-of-the-road policy at home and abroad.

Mr. Brandt, who was returned to his office as party chairman with a vast majority yesterday, told 435 delegates that his party would stick to the 1959 program that turned the SPD from a Marxist-oriented class party to the broad classless political organization it now is.

Mr. Brandt said the SPD is and will remain a party of the middle. He added that the foreign-policy resolution adopted here emphasized that the party follows a realistic course.

Leftists Elected

Last night, the congress elected seven new leftist delegates to its Executive Committee, bringing the total strength of the left in the 33-man governing body to 10.

The vote gave rise to renewed speculation that the party was threatened by a split or might move to the left. But today Mr. Brandt said: "The SPD does not allow itself to be divided."

Amid protracted applause, he said the congress had strengthened the party and indicated increased internal unity.

The chancellor angrily denied charges of growing anti-Americanism in the party made by the opposition Christian Democrats following a congress of the SPD's Young Socialists last month, which passed a number of resolutions with an anti-American bias.

On Anti-Americanism

"Certain people . . . moaning about alleged anti-Americanism in this party are lying—and they know they are lying," Mr. Brandt said.

Turning to the rate of inflation in West Germany, Mr. Brandt urged the nation's partners in the nine-member European Economic Community to strengthen efforts

toward a common policy of economic stability.

The congress here opened Tuesday against the background of an internal party dispute between the moderate party establishment and radical Marxists from the ranks of party members under 36—dubbed "Jungs" short for Young Socialists—clamoring for pure socialism and a more neutralist stand on international affairs.

50 Countries Ask
World Boycott
Of South Africa

OSLO, April 15 (Reuters)—Delegates from more than 50 countries called yesterday for a world boycott of trade with South Africa in a bid to cripple the apartheid system.

The recommendation was made in a report to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim after weeklong talks here on racialism and colonialism in southern Africa. The conference was organized by the UN and the Organization of African Unity.

Leaders of nine nationalist groups from South Africa, South-West Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese African territories met for the first time to take part in the talks.

Their call for support for armed struggle in Africa won general backing. Recommendations on South Africa included cutting off investments, halting immigration, boycotting goods and ending sports and cultural links.

The conference demanded recognition of the African nationalist states as the real government of Rhodesia. Charges destined there should be seized and the proceeds handed over to the nationalists, it recommended.

It also recommended a UN-backed embargo on sales of weapons to Portugal. Britain, France and the United States, although invited, sent no delegations to the conference. They said that it was one-sided without the participation of South Africa and Portugal.

Whitlam Protests
Three Executions
By Yugoslavia

CANBERRA, Australia, April 15 (Reuters)—Australia has protested to Yugoslavia over the firing-squad execution of three Croatian extremists—all Australian citizens—captured in a clash with Yugoslav security forces.

But diplomatic observers here said that, despite the strongly worded protest note sent by Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, Australia was not likely to become involved in a major diplomatic row with Yugoslavia.

Australia's complaint was that it had received no official word from Yugoslavian authorities about the arrest, trial and execution of the three men, who had dual Australian-Yugoslav citizenship. The executions were announced by Yugoslavia last week.

The three men had been survivors of a group of 19 Croats who clashed with Yugoslav forces last June after invading their homeland in a bid to wrest an independent Croatian state from Yugoslavia. Fifteen of the Croats were killed, as were 13 Yugoslav soldiers. The fourth Croat who survived has been sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

The Croats were described by Yugoslavia as Ustaši, spiritual descendants of the Fascist organization that ruled Croatia for the Nazis during World War II.

Earthquake Kills 16
In Costa Rican Area

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 15 (AP)—An earthquake jolted the district of Tiliran yesterday, northwest of San Jose, killing 16 persons in two collapsed homes.

The quake damaged other structures and roads, and there were fears that a volcano in the area might erupt. Eleven of the victims were from the family. Rescue workers feared that the death toll may rise to 50.

Guernica in 1973: Remembering in Silence

By Henry Giniger

GUERNICA, Spain (NYT)—The red-roofed houses sit peacefully in the green valley but the horror of what happened to this Basque town 36 years ago has not left it. Pablo Picasso's depiction of the bombing of Guernica on April 26, 1937, provokes a defensive attitude among authorities here but, now that the painter has died, they nonetheless would like nothing better than to have his work hang here rather than in New York's Museum of Modern Art.

"We would be delighted to have it," Mayor Gervasio Guesuraga asserted a visitor. "We are thinking of making a request to Picasso's family."

For the moment, one sees a small-scale reproduction of the painting in the leading restaurant as well as in homes. It is a reminder that more than three-fourths of Guernica was destroyed and several hundred persons were killed on a Monday in April. No where here can one find a denial of the story that the Nazi allies of Generalissimo Francisco Franco sent planes to bomb and strafe the town for more than three hours in an experimental terror attack on a civilian population. There have been efforts lately to treat this version as a hoax and to ascribe the destruction to the town's Republican defenders as they withdrew.

No Support

The mayor gave no support to the latter version. "I don't know what happened," Mr. Guesuraga said. "I wasn't here."

As a government appointee, like all Spanish mayors, Mr. Guesuraga made it plain that the events of 36 years ago were an embarrassment best consigned to silence. He would like the Picasso painting to be a work of art that has already promoted Guernica from an "unknown place" to world fame, he said. He dismissed the thought that it might awaken bad memories. "Tragedies are forgotten," he said.

But a Basque shepherd, who had just returned from minding sheep in Australia, remembers the scene when, as a 14-year-old boy, he watched the planes come in "three-by-three." Standing beside the mayor, he said he didn't recall their nationality.

A 67-year-old woman, who had died in her arms after being buried in rubble, she was in bed not feeling well that day, so "I did not see the planes but I heard them. Every April 26 is a bad day for me," she said.

There are people in Guernica who have made careful studies of the tragedy and who give a circumstantial account of how the planes arrived over the mountains from the south, swept up the valley to where it flattens out, then wheeled in low over the town to bomb its center.

To the west and on the slopes above the center, one of the Basque country's most precious shrines was spared. This is the Basque meeting or parliament house where by tradition the Basques have met to elect their own independent councils and to receive from the Spanish monarch or his deputy a promise to respect Basque political freedoms.

The government does not encourage Basque freedoms today although it respects the meeting house, which is now largely a museum. Francisco Guesuraga, the government-appointed curator, acknowledged that the attack really did happen but hastened to add that the forces of the Caudillo—there is a large portrait of him in his office—did not know about it at the time.

"This would be an ideal place for the painting," he said. "It is a Spanish work, painted by a

Spaniard and we would be honored to have it."

But anti-Spanish nationalism is also present in Guernica as in most other Basque towns, and one finds the same tension here that is evident throughout the Basque country, where militant groups carry on a rather unequal fight against the Franco regime in the name of a martyred Basque nation. Since 1968, about 40 persons have been arrested here for underground activity. Inquiries about this town's particular martyrdom is one subject that is obviously unwelcome to officials and causes frowns among many ordinary citizens.

"People keep quiet about it because there is still fear and suspicion," one resident said. "It is a taboo subject especially for the older people."

A new generation is beginning to replace those who lived through the destruction and Guernica it-

self has grown and prospered. From about 3,500 inhabitants of the town proper in 1937, Guernica now has more than 15,000 and has extended out along the valley.

The center is completely new for in 1939, "the year of the victory," as it is called in the blueprints, plans were drawn up for reconstruction, which began shortly afterward. Guernica was founded in 1366 but, of the buildings more than 100 years old, only three are left.

In addition to an arms factory that existed in the thirties but which was not damaged, Guernica has plants making cutlery and automobile accessories. It is the commercial center for a large rural area as it was on April 26, 1937, a market day. What was then the central market place is now a neat public garden where old people sit with their memories when the weather is nice.

Procession of 2,000 Opens
Holy Week in Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, April 15 (UPI)—Two thousands pilgrims bearing palm leaves opened Easter Week festivities today by retracing the steps of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem a week before His crucifixion.

The Palm Sunday ceremony was held as Israelis made late preparations for the feast of Passover, for which Christ came to the city to be hailed as a savior, to meet His death and, according to Christian belief, to rise again.

In West Jerusalem, markets reported unusually heavy crowds of shoppers buying unleavened foods for Passover, a seven-day holiday, which begins at sundown tomorrow. It commemorates the Hebrews' deliverance from slavery and exile in Egypt.

Despite a reinforced contingent of police and fears of Arab guerrilla attacks along the 24-mile route, security measures were not conspicuous.

The two-hour-long Roman Catholic procession began in cloudless, breezy weather at the Sanctuary of the Palms in Bethpage, on the southern slope of the Mount of Olives.

Winding around to the Garden of Gethsemane and the tomb of the Virgin Mary, the march continued through St. Stephen's.

More Japanese Travelers

TOKYO, April 15 (Reuters)—The Japanese went abroad in record numbers in 1973—45 percent more than in 1971—while visitors to Japan increased by 11 percent, according to statistics released by the Japanese Ministry today. Japanese who went abroad numbered 1.99 million while foreign visitors totaled 663,000.

No-Palm Day
In U.S. Cities

NEW YORK, April 15—Thousands of churchgoers went palmless today—Palm Sunday—because of a labor shortage and flooding in Florida.

Florida is the nation's chief supplier of palm fronds used by Roman Catholic, Episcopal and some Lutheran churches to symbolize the branches spread in Christ's path as he entered Jerusalem.

Thomas Browne, a buyer for the Roman Catholic archdiocese of New York, said the archdiocese ordered more than 3,000 bundles of palms and was told that it would receive about half that amount.

Abney & Abney Co. of Okeechobee, Fla., one of the largest suppliers, shipped 400,000 palm heads to northern buyers compared with 600,000 annually in recent years.

Hungarians at Polls
For Local Elections

VIENNA, April 15 (Reuters)—Hungarians today voted in municipal elections throughout the nation—the first time for almost 20 years that council and parliamentary elections have been held separately.

Hungarian authorities say that the new-style poll strengthens popular democracy by allowing voters to concentrate more on local issues.

At stake are about 70,000 seats in local councils and a total of seven million Hungarians are expected to vote.

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The Balancing Act in the Sweeping Trade Powers Sought by Nixon

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, (NYT).—"We need basic trade reform, and we need it now." With those words President Nixon sent Congress last week a historic set of proposals in the foreign-trade field. The bill he proposed would give him sweeping new authority both to raise and lower tariffs and other trade barriers.

The immediate aim of the measure is to strengthen the President's hand in major international trade negotiations late this year or in 1974. But behind Mr. Nixon's move is the drastic deterioration of the American trade balance in recent years, from a surplus of \$4.5 billion in 1964 to a deficit of \$6.4 billion in 1972—a deterioration of vital importance for many segments of the American economy and for America's relations with the nations of the world.

The proposed legislation is a complex, 124-page document, but its main elements can be broken down into two categories:

New negotiating tools. These would enable the United States to lower some of its trade barriers in return for similar action abroad. The purpose here is to expand exports; the underlying conviction of the administration is that a "fair" bargain, tackling some of the serious foreign barriers—particularly in agricultural trade—would result, in practice, in a bigger growth of exports than of imports.

Protection for domestic industry. There is an improved set of procedures for giving help, chiefly in the form of temporary import restraint, to those American industries that find themselves overwhelmed by rapidly rising imports.

In the first category, the President asked Congress for un-

limited authority to raise, lower or eliminate tariffs as part of an international bargain—more authority than Congress had ever granted to previous presidents. He would have five years to negotiate a deal, after which the authority would lapse. While tariffs, after many rounds of postwar international negotiation, are now relatively low on the average, in all the industrial countries they are still a trade obstacle in many cases, particularly in the United States where a number of individual tariffs remain quite high. Such authority would give the President an important bargaining tool.

Nontariff Barriers

But more important, probably, is the area of nontariff barriers to trade. There are literally scores of them, covering such things as import quotas; variable "levies" on imports of farm products, as used by the European Common Market, which keep the cost of imported grain and some other items always a little higher than the European price; health and safety regulations such as provisions for American inspection of foreign meatpacking plants before imports can be admitted; government procurement regulations aimed at favoring home producers; methods of customs classification that result in an arbitrarily high tariff, and even anti-pollution laws.

The leading nations have never tried to negotiate seriously in this field, which often involves long-standing domestic law. The President asked Congress for a variety of tools, of which the most innovative was the authority to "bargain away" a domestic law that creates a barrier but with the right of either house of Congress to veto the resulting

agreement within 90 days of its promulgation.

Testifying before Congress earlier this year, Peter M. Flanigan, the President's chief assistant on international economic policy, conceded that "we are sinners in this area, too." But he added: "We are convinced that we are more sinned against than sinning."

Finally, the President asked for a stick as well as a carrot to help American exports. He requested much-expanded authority to restrict imports—by tariffs or quotas—from nations that have "unjustifiable" or "unreasonable" barriers against American goods, or that subsidize their own exports around the world to the detriment of American exports. The idea is to force them to mend their ways.

In the second category, the President proposed much simpler and faster procedures to enable domestic industries that claimed serious injury from imports to establish their case and obtain relief in the form of import restraint through higher tariffs or several other devices. Also proposed were faster and earlier procedures for workers to get extra unemployment benefits and other aid in cases where rising imports caused layoffs.

Qualifications

But there were two important qualifications. The President reserved the right not to curb imports—even after the tariff commission had found injury to domestic industry—on such grounds as the interest of consumers or the nation's general international economic policy. And equally important, the bill specifies that import restraints would not be permanent but would normally be phased out after five years, pre-

sumably enough time for the domestic industry to "adjust."

The President also made a small gesture in an area that particularly aggravates organized labor—the multinational corporations that build plants abroad while generally favoring this kind of treatment of profits earned abroad. Mr. Nixon proposed tougher taxation in the limited number of cases where much of the output of the foreign plant is shipped back to the United States or where the foreign investment is made to take advantage of special tax "holidays" granted by some foreign countries specifically to attract American and other outside investment.

All in all, then, the bill came down unmistakably on the free-trade side of the scales, despite its new possibilities for import limitation. The President said it "can mean more and better jobs for American workers," can "help consumers get more for their money" and "can mean expanding trade and expanding prosperity for the United States and for our trading partners alike."

Two separate problems are involved. One is familiar—the traditional battle between the free-trade and protectionist forces, with the latter greatly bolstered in the last four years by a conversion of organized labor to an anti-import stand. The other problem is best expressed in the form of a paradox: The President is asking for an extraordinary grant of discretionary powers in this area at the very time when Congress claims that, in nearly every other area, he is already exercising far too much power and is usurping congressional prerogatives.

In general, it is too early to make more than educated guesses

about the outlook for the trade legislation. This was the evidence at hand last week:

• **Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark.**, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which will handle the legislation, said "I'm for it" even with its unusual grant of authority for the President. Such authority "is essential if we are to move forward toward more world trade," Rep. Mills said.

• **George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO**, came out against the bill, saying it does not go far enough to meet import competition or the alleged loss of jobs from American corporate investment and transfer of technology abroad.

• **The National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce** generally endorsed the bill.

The hearing at the end of the week—mostly in nickels rather than dollars—was even odds that a bill broadly in line with the President's request would pass Congress late this year.

Outlook

Can the President win in international negotiations the kinds of concessions he wants to expand American exports? The countries that count are Japan, Canada and the now-enlarged European Common Market. While no predictions can be made, a few points are already clear:

• The other countries, and particularly the Common Market, simply do not accept the President's basic premise that they are more "sinners" than we are in their trade practices. On this issue of guilt there is a kind of "dialogue of the deaf."

• Again with the Common Market in the lead, the other industrial countries insist that the

negotiations be truly reciprocal and in no way be designed explicitly to improve the American trade balance.

• Japan and the Common Market will find it extremely difficult politically to modify their domestic farm price support policies, which in turn lead indirectly to the trade barriers that the United States insists on reducing.

But with all that said, there is no reason for excessive pessimism at this stage. The early reactions abroad to the President's bill were on the whole favorable—or at least not unfavorable—and there is no doubt of the genuine conviction in all governments that the world should move toward freer trade.

Although the United States remains the world's biggest single trader, exports and imports—at 4 to 5 percent of the gross national product—are a much smaller portion of the total economy than in the other industrial nations. In a country such as the Netherlands, for example, the figure can be as high as 40 percent.

But trade still matters. Exports are an essential market for many farms and industries—oil, wheat, jet aircraft, construction machinery. Imports provide an essential element of competition—and, therefore, price restraint—in many sectors such as steel, automobiles and textiles. Many imports are essential, ranging from coffee to oil.

And finally, what Mr. Nixon termed "most importantly," trade is a big part of international relations. "The structure of peace," Mr. Nixon said, "cannot be strong unless it encompasses international economic affairs. Our progress toward world peace and stability can be significantly undermined by economic conflicts which breed

political tensions and weaken security ties. It is imperative, therefore, that we promptly turn our negotiating efforts to the task of resolving problems in the economic arena."

What Went Wrong

There are six possible explanations for the deterioration in the United States balance of trade and there is at least some truth in all of them.

• **American business has become flabby and uncompetitive.** This is obviously much too sweeping a generalization. But it is true that some import penetration has represented foreign energy and ingenuity. U.S. industry was slow to react to the foreign domination of the small-car market, for example. There are the examples of well-designed and cheap Japanese and Italian shoes, Japanese desk calculators, Scandinavian furniture.

• **American labor has become less productive, with wages rising far faster than productivity.** This was true in the 1960-71 period, but last year—a year of strong productivity growth—U.S. labor unit costs actually rose less than in the other industrial countries, where wage rates are exploding. In general, over the last 20 years American productivity performance has been fairly good but that of nearly all the other countries has been better.

• **American imports need raw materials** have risen simply because domestic supply could not expand fast enough. This is certainly true for such items as oil and iron ore, and will be a continuing problem.

• **The United States permitted too much boom and general inflation** in its economy, relative to others, which sucks in imports.

This was true in the late 1960s and again last year. U.S. expansion was stronger than in the rest of the industrial world, which helped account for the trade deficit. But over a longer period, the U.S. inflation record compares well with that of most other countries.

• **A flawed world monetary system** left the dollar increasingly overvalued in its exchange rate against other currencies, at least up until the two recent devaluations. Many economists believe that this is the most important cause of the problem. It was the direct reason why many foreign goods such as steel and textiles sold here at seemingly ridiculously low prices. But that problem is apparently now eliminated, and the results are already showing up in such things as sales of foreign cars, whose share of the market has stopped growing and is expected to decline this year.

• **Foreign trade barriers kept out American goods**, and countries also used various forms of subsidies to help their exports penetrate the American market while American tariffs were progressively being lowered. This, of course, is the only item of the six that the President's trade bill directly addresses. If the American argument is right, and the foreigner's is wrong, then the foreigner's sin more than the United States, a successful and fair trade negotiation should help the U.S. trade balance.

As Congress gets ready to tackle the trade bill much is at stake, ranging from the dollar's external value through consumer prices to American jobs. But perhaps the biggest stake of all is the continuation of a general climate of harmony in international relations and a continued growth of the international exchange of goods.

Rarely in Spotlight

Watergate Probe Puts 6 Senators 'on Stage'

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The Senate's select committee that is investigating the Watergate affair, which is likely to occupy the center stage of national politics for the rest of the year, is composed of a group of senators who have rarely been in the spotlight.

Only one of the seven men—Sam J. Ervin Jr., the chairman—has a national reputation as a politician.

But, in the past, congressional investigations have often led relatively obscure legislators into the glare of national publicity and set them on the road to prominence and political power.

Richard M. Nixon first made national news as a young representative from southern California investigating alleged Communist influence in the government.

Harry S. Truman was a little known Midwestern senator before he became chairman of a special committee to investigate the national defense program during World War II.

Estes Kefauver, Joseph R. McCarthy and Gerald P. Nye are others who first gained fame or notoriety from Senate investigations.

The six senators who are serving under Mr. Ervin—Herman E. Talmadge, Daniel K. Inouye and Joseph M. Montoya, who are Democrats, and Howard H. Baker Jr., Lowell P. Weicker Jr. and Edward J. Gurney, the Republicans—are scarcely the senators who make the galleries rustle with recognition when they walk onto the Senate floor.

In the case of the Democrats, at least, their relative anonymity seems to be the principal reason they were selected for the committee by Senator Ervin with the approval of Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate Democratic leader.

"We could have gotten the Ziegfeld, tree-wheeling boys out there," Sen. Mansfield said in an interview. "I don't know what that would have accomplished. We're not looking for a TV melodrama. We're looking for a good, fair, impartial investigation."

A Senate aide familiar with the selection process gave a slightly different explanation of how Sens. Talmadge, Inouye and Montoya were picked:

"First, they eliminated the freshmen. Then they eliminated the potential presidential candidates—Kennedy, Mondale, Humphrey, Bayh and the rest—because they were afraid these guys would give the committee a partisan image. Once they set these ground rules, there weren't too many Democrats to choose from."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy is from Massachusetts, Sen. Walter F. Mondale is from Minnesota, as is Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, and Sen. Birch Bayh is from Indiana.

As for the Republicans, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the committee leader, discussed the membership with other members of the leadership. "Senator Baker," he said later, "was on everyone's list. He's a good lawyer, a good interrogator."

Sens. Gurney and Weicker asked to be on the committee and, since they were the only Republicans to do so, they were given the assignment.

What follows is a brief look at the seven senators on the panel—the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities—who are likely to have their names on the front pages and their faces on the television screens regularly in the months to come.

SAM J. ERVIN JR.

In the running tug-of-war this year between Congress and the White House, Sen. Ervin seems to be holding the rope at the east end of Pennsylvania Avenue on virtually every issue. It is his bill that seeks to limit the President's power to impound funds and his committees that are looking into the questions of newsmen's right to withhold their sources of information and the President's right to withhold information and staff members from congressional scrutiny. It is also, his colleagues emphasize, his committee that is investigating the Watergate affair.

It is not coincidental that all these tasks should fall on the ample shoulders of the Democrat from North Carolina. In 18 years in the Senate, he has sided at times with the conservatives and at times with the liberals, but he has united the respect of virtually all of his colleagues for his unswerving principles and his dedication to the Constitution.

"Sammy is the only man we could have picked out on either side who'd have the respect of the Senate as a whole," Sen. Mansfield said.

At the age of 76, Mr. Ervin is the third oldest in the Senate (George D. Aiken of Vermont and John L. McClellan of Arkansas are older). But he was 58 when he first came to the Senate and had a full career as a lawyer and judge. Except for three years at Harvard Law School and two years as a representative in the 1940s, he had spent his entire life in North Carolina.

HERMAN E. TALMADGE

Sen. Talmadge of Georgia is one of the quiet powers in the Senate. As chairman of the Agriculture Committee and ranking Democrat on the Finance Committee, his authority is exercised by that of few other senators. But Mr. Talmadge prefers to do his work behind the scenes rather than in open committee or floor sessions.

Mr. Talmadge is 59 years old. His father, Eugene, was the colorful, tempestuous governor of Georgia for three terms, but Herman Talmadge is no carbon copy of his father.

His colleagues regard him as one of the smartest men in the Senate, and he is respected for his deep, professional knowledge of a wide range of issues. He is studious and has few interests outside of his Senate duties.

When Sen. Mansfield called and asked Sen. Talmadge to be on the Watergate committee, he begged off.



Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., second from right, is chairman of the Senate committee investigating the Watergate case. With him are four of the other six members. From left: Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R., Conn.; Edward J.

Gurney, R., Fla.; Howard H. Baker Jr., R., Tenn.; and Joseph M. Montoya, D., N.M. Missing are Herman E. Talmadge, D., Ga., and Daniel K. Inouye, D., Hawaii. General counsel Samuel Dash is behind Sen. Baker.

"I told him I had more pressing business, but he said he wanted me. When you're asked like that by the leadership, you pretty much go along," he retailed.

DANIEL K. INOUE

Sen. Inouye was a protégé of two famous Texans—former President Lyndon B. Johnson and former Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn. He is now a favorite of Sen. Mansfield, and many of his colleagues believe that Mr. Inouye, now an assistant Democratic whip, wants to be a major leader himself someday.

Handsome and urbane, Mr. Inouye, 43 years old, is enormously popular in his home state, Hawaii. He was a World War II hero who lost his right arm while serving as an Army captain during the Italian campaign. After graduating from law school, he went back to Hawaii and went into politics. He has represented Hawaii in Washington since the islands became a state, as a member of the House for two terms and as a senator since 1962. In 1968, he was re-elected with 83 percent of the vote.

Politically, Mr. Inouye is moderate to liberal. He supported Mr. Johnson's unsuccessful presidential campaign in 1960, even giving a seconding speech for him at the Democratic convention.

JOSEPH M. MONTOYA

Mr. Montoya, a member of one of New Mexico's most prominent families, has held an elective office since he was 21 years old,

serving in both houses of the state legislature, in the U.S. House of Representatives for four terms and in the Senate since 1964. But, at the age of 57, he is not widely known outside his home state, and even there he must campaign constantly to maintain his office.

In 1970, he received barely 82 percent of the vote in his re-election campaign.

Mr. Montoya concentrates his Senate activities on tending to the needs of his constituents in New Mexico. He has a solid liberal voting record on domestic issues and was an early opponent of the war in Vietnam.

He became concerned last year about the government's use of wiretaps. He had several private meetings with Sen. Ervin on the subject. He said he believed that these meetings led to his appointment to the Watergate committee.

HOWARD H. BAKER JR.

Sen. Baker, the ranking Republican on the committee, is 47 years old but looks 10 years younger. With a boyish face, a quick grin, a soft voice and a relaxed manner, he may be able to use the televised committee hearings to build a base of national political support.

"We couldn't have picked a better man," a fellow Republican said recently. "Howard has the best television personality in the Senate."

The Tennessee senator was born into politics. His father was a member of the House for

Open War Against Guerrillas

Israelis Reply to Terrorism With Swift Raid in Lebanon

By Terence Smith

TEL AVIV (NYT).—In the six weeks since three diplomats were murdered by Palestinian terrorists in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum, Israel watched the pace of Arab guerrilla activity quicken here and abroad. Khartoum was followed by an explosion aboard an Israel-bound passenger ship, attempted bombings in New York, Paris and Rome, a letter-bomb in Singapore, explosions in several Israeli cities and the murder of an Israeli in Cyprus.

"It's true that many of these attempts failed," Lt. Gen. David Elazar, the Israeli chief of staff, told newsmen here last week. "But we felt we had to act against the phenomenon of terrorism whether they succeeded or not." The response Israel decided upon was its most dramatic yet—a daring and destructive commando raid into the heart of Beirut, the city that has served until now as the headquarters and safe haven of the leaders of the guerrilla movement.

In a 1 1/2 hours last Tuesday, a small band of Israelis put on a textbook display of a commando raid. In the process, they raised the temperature of the Arab-Israeli dispute and demonstrated more clearly than ever that Israel considers itself in open warfare against the Arab guerrilla movement around the world.

Warning that they might stage more raids of this kind, the Israeli commando declined to give a detailed picture of the operation. But, as reconstructed from reports here and abroad, it apparently went as follows:

Starting 10 days before the actual assault, Israeli agents traveling under British, German and Belgian passports, arrived in Beirut and checked into several small hotels in the outskirts. They rented cars and went sightseeing. One man, described by a hotel clerk as gray-haired, bearded and a "perfect English gentleman," kept asking about the weather forecast. He said he wanted to go swimming. Another told the staff he went to the shore each night to fish.

Attack in Nicosia

Last Monday, Arab guerrillas struck twice in Nicosia, Cyprus, bombing the home of the Israeli ambassador and attacking an Israeli airliner at the airport. Neither attack succeeded, but Israel was provided with justification for an apparent reprisal that actually had been planned long in advance.

Shortly after midnight on Tuesday, the agents in Beirut left their hotels and drove their rented cars to rendezvous points on the beach. Israeli commandos in civilian clothes paddled ashore from swift motor boats, got into the cars and sped off.

One group headed for an apartment building in a hilly residential district where three top Palestinian guerrilla leaders lived. The commandos shot their way up stairs and out down their victims with bullets and hand grenades. The three were Mohammed (Abou Fawaz), Nafiz, the second-

ranked figure in el-Fatah, the principal guerrilla organization, Kamal Adwan, another Fatah leader, and Kamal Nasser, official spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Two other commando units headed for the well-guarded seven-story headquarters of the Popular Democratic Front, a militant Palestinian splinter group. After exchanging fire for several minutes with guerrillas shooting from upstairs windows, the Israelis managed to place explosive charges in the building and two adjacent structures. More than two dozen persons were reported killed in the blasts.

Simultaneously, attacks were carried out by other commandos against two alleged guerrilla workshops on the edge of the city and a garage near the coastal town of Sidon that the Israelis claim served as a repair shop for guerrilla vehicles.

Except for a few casualties, who were lifted out by helicopter—the losses were reported officially as two killed and two wounded—most of the Israelis apparently left Beirut on the missile boats. Their rented cars were found deserted on the beach.

Files Seized

From the apartment of Kamal Adwan, the commandos carried away files on current and planned guerrilla activity inside Israel. Working from these documents, Israeli security forces rounded up a number of suspected guerrillas in Israel and the occupied territory last week. The documents, it was reported, also included plans for acts of sabotage in Israel coinciding with the May 7 celebration of the 25th anniversary of the nation's independence.

The commandos were lauded by Israeli newspapers. To most Israelis the operation was a triumph, the high point of the six-month-old campaign of preemptive strikes against the guerrillas in the wake of the Munich massacre of last fall. Israeli policy since then has been to strike at guerrilla concentrations wherever and whenever inviting targets present themselves—not merely in reprisal for specific Palestinian actions. In practice, this has meant a combination of military raids into neighboring Lebanon and Syria, and more selective counterterrorist action in Europe and elsewhere.

Not all Israelis endorse this policy. There is a small minority, composed mainly of intellectuals and liberal politicians, who are disturbed by the raids and the image Israel is acquiring overseas. They say the strikes are greatly outbalanced by those who endorse the policy and feel that Israel has no choice but to go on the offensive, regardless of the image it may project.

The question-raiser group can answer its fundamental one: Will raids such as last week's merely embitter the Palestinians and insure a rising spiral of terrorism and counterterrorism or will it finally persuade the Arab governments that it is in their own interests to crack down on the guerrillas?

APR 16 1973

Public Eurobond Market Limping Along

Continued From Page 7

ch still have at least seven to run. As of Friday, the dollar was 8.32 percent up from the previous week.

This makes for a yield gap between the World Bank loan of 10 percent. The defense, of course, is that the World Bank loan is the best credit available. But even South Africa, a borrower traditionally pay premium to market, their came to market last week a 100-million dollar loan at 9 1/2 percent with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent, representing a 1.15 percent gap with the dollar rate.

Goldier Issues

The Eurogoldier market is showing more resiliency, with a moving up a quarter of a cent on each new issue. Only on offer is a 40-million-dollar, seven-year note for Conated Foods, issued at par a coupon of 6 1/2 percent. At the overall impression is instead of using the dollar-disadvantage to broaden and open the Eurocurrency bond market, bankers appear to be exchanging the markets to a considerable deterioration once the sector gets going again.

It is where have all the borrowers now that the bond market is only limping along and the bankers doing to the market? The answer to questions is the medium-term syndicated bank loan—the 10-year credits that banks based on a fixed percentage over the three or six Eurodollar interbank rate, is most notable feature of the market is the criticism, expressed by a banker who is d, of its unhealthily and potentially very dangerous methods of doing business.

It is a market made possible by the overabundance of home-dollars and distinguished by bankers themselves call competition.

Additionally, the bank-loan has served a very narrow function—lending money for up to seven years to companies or firms which were high-credit but not sufficiently developed to tap the public market.

Bankers would like to nurture borrowers and lay the ground for it to approach private investors, who would later be d. to buy long-term (10 years) paper—issue by the established newcomer.

It is this definition has become a thank, especially, to the abundance of dollars available for loan. The business has a wholesale operation d on low margins and high cover with the banks counting a high volume of business to create enough cash to pay the

Market Averages

Week Ended April 13, 1973

Index	Value	Change
Dow Jones	1,018.14	+2.52
S&P 500	101.14	+1.52
Nasdaq	101.14	+1.52
NYSE	101.14	+1.52
AMEX	101.14	+1.52
NYSE	101.14	+1.52
AMEX	101.14	+1.52
NYSE	101.14	+1.52
AMEX	101.14	+1.52

Standard & Poor's

Week Ended April 13, 1973

Index	Value	Change
NYSE	101.14	+1.52
AMEX	101.14	+1.52
NYSE	101.14	+1.52
AMEX	101.14	+1.52
NYSE	101.14	+1.52
AMEX	101.14	+1.52
NYSE	101.14	+1.52
AMEX	101.14	+1.52

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

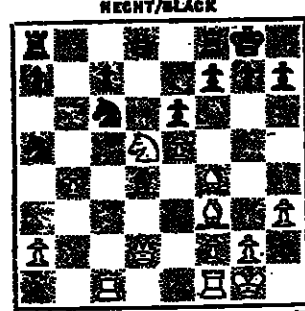
Bank	Price	Change
AmBank	101.14	+1.52
Bank of America	101.14	+1.52
Bank of New York	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Montreal	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Tokyo	101.14	+1.52
Bank of West	101.14	+1.52
Bank of England	101.14	+1.52
Bank of France	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Germany	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Italy	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Japan	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Korea	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Spain	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Sweden	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Switzerland	101.14	+1.52
Bank of the Netherlands	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Belgium	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Luxembourg	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Greece	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Portugal	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Austria	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Czech Republic	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Slovakia	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Hungary	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Poland	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Yugoslavia	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Bulgaria	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Romania	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Albania	101.14	+1.52
Bank of North Macedonia	101.14	+1.52
Bank of Kosovo	101.14	+1.52
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By Robert Byrne



Position after 19 P-QN4!

"Each of the current crop of top-rank international tournaments serves as a form chart to predict the outcome of the twin interzonals to be held June 2 to '29 in Leningrad and July 20 to Aug. 20 in Brasilia. From these interzonals will come the six players who, with Boris Spassky and Tigran Petrosian, will play knockout matches to determine Bobby Fischer's next challenger.

Three of the Interzonal entrants took part in the recent Budapest International Tournament and all of them showed that they could be expected to be in the thick of the struggle for the six classification places. Fim Gel-

ler, who headed Spassky's analysis team in Reykjavik, came first, a point ahead of 21-year-old Anatoli Karpov, the grandson of the younger generation. Vlastimil Hort, the 23-year-old Czech, took the loss of the interzonal participants, had a harder time, losing three games, but still achieving a four-way tie for third prize.

Place	Player	Pts.	Player	Pts.
1	Geller	12	10	Ribli
2	Karpov	9½	11	Belikov
3	Polugaevsky	9	12	Polugaevsky
4	Hort	8½	13	Velimirovic
5	Shabalov	8	14	Hecht
6	Andersson	7½	15	Nezhmetdinov
7	Antonischin	7	16	Lomov
8	Timoshin	6½	17	Shabalov

In his game with Hans-Joachim Hecht of West Germany, Geller followed game 19 of the Spassky-Fischer

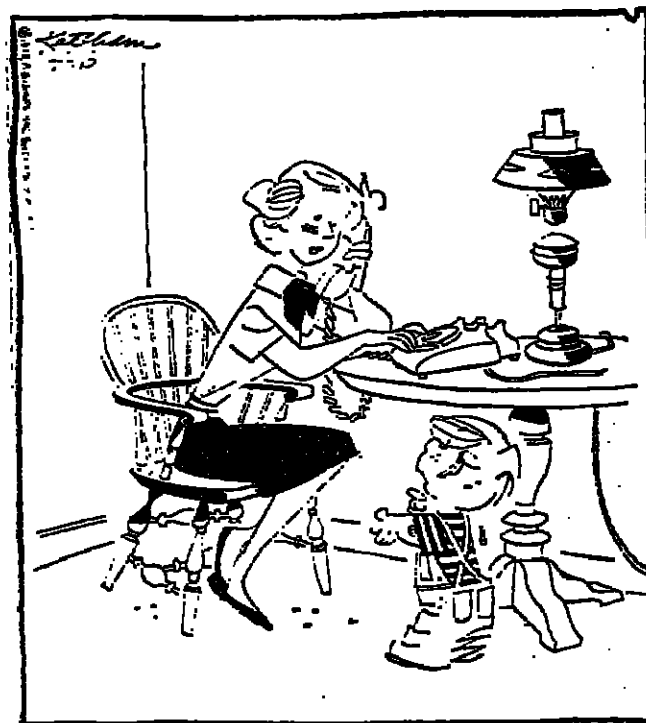
match up to the 13th move. At that point Spassky played 13...a4 and a4-b4 was able to build up a dangerous attack after 13...Nxb2. 14 PxN, Fischer showed the way to the draw with 14...Nxb2.

Geller's 13-B4 is an important improvement. In avoiding the exchange of a pair of minor pieces, he has created a weak square on the king's wing.

The question this one-sided wallowing is likely to pose for Spassky is: "Who needs a king's pawn? Who needs the king's stuff for himself?"

ALEKHINE DEFENSE			
White Geller	Black Mehter	White Geller	Black Mehter
1 P-K4	N-B3	1 P-P	BxP
2 P-K5	N-Q4	18 NxP	B-Q5
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	19 P-QN4	PxN
4 N-KB3	B-N5	20 PxN	Q-Q2
5 B-K2	P-K1	21 RxN	QxR
6 P-B4	R-N3	22 QxQ	QR-Q1
7 B-K3	P-K2	23 P-Q3	P-K1
8 B-K7	16 QR-R1	24 RxN	NxN

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW 'BOUT MAKIN' ME A PEANUT BUTTER SAMMICH BEFORE YOU SETTLE DOWN HERE FOR THE MORNING, MOM?"

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

VENICE, April 15 (Reuters).—Art thieves raiding churches got away with paintings worth about \$72,000 in the last 24 hours.

The biggest haul, estimated to be worth more than 30 million lire (\$32,800), was from the Church of Saint Sebastian in Venice.

In Rome last night, a painting by the 17th-century Venetian artist Pasquale Ross, estimated to be worth about 10 million lire (\$16,800), was stolen from the Church of Santo Maria del Po.

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 GRIT TRIBE SEAR
 LOVE RENTS ATTU
 ENERGY ESTS DST
 INAFOT ECTO
 HST ISLE RAINWAY
 ACU NILES DUNCE
 CAPE NAKKE DYES
 APART STRAD ORE
 WALNUT HERE USS
 ISAN HEMMER
 ACT SOHO ASTHMA
 MOTE COLOR HAIL
 ORLY ALECK NINE
 SINEE REST DRS

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN Wilfrid Sheed's earlier novels, I always had the feeling that he had saddled himself with protagonists who cramped his style, who weren't complex enough to give the author a chance to work up a sweat. Sheed the well-known literary critic seemed at least a generation older—and infinitely wiser—than Sheed the novelist, and I tried to wonder how he could fail to see this and why he didn't do something about it. I guess he did see it, because he wrote "Max Jamison," a novel about a drama critic who can't mesh gears with the people because he sees and thinks too much. Unfortunately, this simply shifted the problem:

The first section of *Will Always Be Kind* is less successful than the second. It tells the story of Brian Casey's boyhood and the police that crippled his legs. It is done well enough, but one feels that this is not Sheed's sort of subject. Police lends itself rather reluctantly to irony, which is also the fact that Sheed himself suffered from polio. In his own boyhood police inhibited rather than helped him in writing about it. It is the most impossible not to be self-conscious in handling such a subject, and it seems to me that his treatment of it veers too much away from emotion to make it a triumph. What I admire his to I also feel some sense of disappointment does not paid.

to review his situation as well as his country's. As a candidate for the presidency of the United States, he is the ultimate critic—and no one can say that his conclusions lack drama.

While the old political novels usually desert in power plays, ideologies and portentous questions such as loyalty or integrity, Sheed shows us how we've progressed beyond such naive fundamentals. Today's politics, he suggests, are dominated by personalities, by "images," and these are subject to constant revision according to the prevailing climate. (One might even speculate, for example, whether President Nixon wasn't elected on a sort of backlash against the cult of personality.)

Brian Casey is not a

With his legs bound up in trouble, Brian develops a golden tongue. Too angry at his fate to believe in anything, he is attracted to politics as the only rational way he can play at it. His political career—the second section of the book—is followed by a different point of view: a good trick that enables us to see Casey through the prism of another personality. The narrator is Sam Perkins, young Harvardian of the "best type who is for peace, civil rights, the good, the true and the beautiful." As Casey tells the writer at the end, "I'm confident: as long as I can become his 'violent' instrument on which to command tries out his various airs, and he is a first-rate victor, mellow than most people

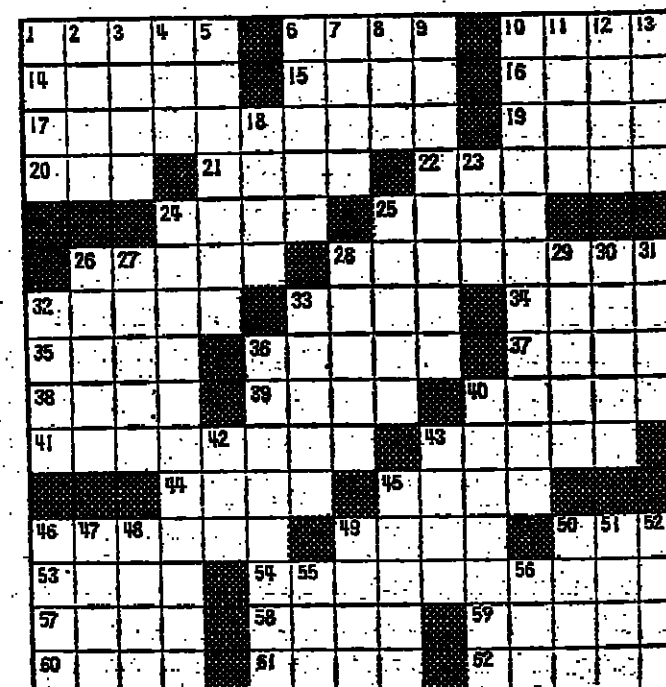
Republican: He's a collage of Jack and Bobby Kennedy, McCarthy, McGovern, and something else, something that is all Sheed's own. He is a man possessed by a demon, and politics just happens to be handy for his purposes. Though we often know how he feels and what he thinks, it is to the author's credit that we can never sum him up and settle his hash. He is a splendid lesson in contemporary political campaigning and a fine character

Brian Casey illustrated A.S. Eddington's dictum that to be or not to be is a primitive form of thinking. As Sheed puts it, he has "a closefist of minds." And even Casey doesn't know which is truly his because he has lost touch with his own mind. "You have to

Anatole Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

By Will Weng

ACROSS		40 Cats: Sp.	11 Mine: Fr.
1 Dried orchid tubers	41 Impetuous	12 Disfigure	
6 Singer Ed	43 Instigate	13 Gardner	
10 Arrived	44 — of Pines	18 Sports program	
14 Prepare, in Pamplona	45 Opposite of wax	23 Bible book: Abbr.	
15 Japanese leader	46 Quickly	24 Type of apartment	
16 Tentmaker	53 Hook money	25 Fish for pike	
17 Proof entry	54 Standards	26 Dim	
19 Cloth fiber	57 Indic language	27 Jargon	
20 " — for money"	58 U. S. writer	28 Garson	
21 Carnelian	59 Set apart	30 Wyoming range	
22 Arrival-board notation	60 Branch of math: Abbr.	31 Wordless of hope	
24 Game fish	61 Tea-leaf reader	32 Wilson	
25 Steadfast	62 Let	33 Signal flare	
26 Flaxen-haired		36 Parts of horses' legs	
28 Metal eyelets	DOWN		
32 Lighter necessity	1 River of Maine	40 Prevalent	
33 Half a tropical hummingbird	2 River of the Bard	42 Kiln: Var.	
34 Type of school	3 Money in Milan	43 Desert growth	
35 Do a bank job	4 Projection	45 Oasis specialty	
36 Coal, gas and oil	5 Gift	46 Deceitful horse	
37 Arrival-board notation	6 N. L. player	47 Unusual	
38 Malicious ensign	7 Marian, for one	48 Church candle	
39 Donkey, in Darmstadt	8 Eisenhower's command	49 Port for wine	
	9 Resonant	50 Soft drink	
	16 Practice Zen	51 Genesis name	
		52 Italian name	
		53 Kind of bread	
		56 — de France	



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SHOPPING

production of Emperor Jones. He played leading roles—always black heroes—in productions spanning the 1930s and 1940s playing the lead in "Othello" in New York.

In 1948 he was called before a Senate Judiciary committee and asked whether or not he was a communist. He refused to answer because the question was "an invasion of my right to secret ballot."

battles before Mr. Robeson able to get his right to travel restored and then he went to the Soviet Union, where he was making concert tours and taking private trips to the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

In 1953, he announced his return to the United States and refused to make public appearances or grant interviews.

The queen of next month's 46th Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival is keeping the title in the family. Edda Sacas, daughter of Nicaragua's ambassador to the United States, will reign over the festival. Her mother, the former Lillian S. Mesa, was queen in 1940.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

played leading roles—always black heroes—in productions spanning four decades and in 1943 played the lead in "Othello" in New York.

In 1948 he was called before a Senate subcommittee and was asked whether or not he was a Communist. He refused to answer because the question was "an invasion of my right to secret ballot."

able to get his right to travel restored and he then went to a self-imposed exile in London making concert tours and taking private lessons in the Soviet Union and the Communist countries.

In 1963, he announced his return to the United States and, surprisingly, returned to the United States and refused to make public appearances or grant interviews.

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